IEEE Xplore®
RELEASE 2.0

Welcome United States Patent and Trademark Office

BROWSE   SEARCH   IEEE XPLORE GUIDE   SUPPOF

Search Results

Results for **"(metadata<in>metadata)"**

☑ e-mail 🖨 print

Your search matched **852** of **1189536** documents.
A maximum of **100** results are displayed, **25** to a page, sorted by **Relevance** in **Descending** order.

» **View Session History**

» **New Search**

» **Key**

IEEE JNL	IEEE Journal or Magazine
IEE JNL	IEE Journal or Magazine
IEEE CNF	IEEE Conference Proceeding
IEE CNF	IEE Conference Proceeding
IEEE STD	IEEE Standard

Modify Search

[(metadata<in>metadata)   ] [»]

☐ Check to search only within this results set

Display Format: ◉ Citation   ○ Citation & Abstract

Select   Article Information   View: **1-25** | 26-50 | 51-75

☐ 1. **An overview of metadata for e-learning, focusing on the Gateway to Educational Materials activities of the Dublin Core Education Working Group**
Morgan, N.V.;
Applications and the Internet Workshops, 2003. Proceedings. 2003 Symposium on
27-31 Jan. 2003 Page(s):399
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(158 KB)   IEEE CNF

☐ 2. **Integrated metadata-systems within statistical offices**
Karge, R.;
Scientific and Statistical Database Management, 1998. Proceedings. Tenth International Confere
1-3 July 1998 Page(s):216 - 219
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(140 KB)   IEEE CNF

☐ 3. **Completing LOM-how additional axioms increase the utility of learning object metadata**
Brase, J.; Painter, M.; Nejdl, W.;
Advanced Learning Technologies, 2003. Proceedings. The 3rd IEEE International Conference or
9-11 July 2003 Page(s):493
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(179 KB)   IEEE CNF

☐ 4. **Composing lineage metadata with XML for custom satellite-derived data products**
Bose, R.; Frew, J.;
Scientific and Statistical Database Management, 2004. Proceedings. 16th International Conferen
21-23 June 2004 Page(s):275 - 284
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(610 KB)   IEEE CNF

☐ 5. **Managing heterogeneous ecological data using Morpho**
Higgins, D.; Berkley, C.; Jones, M.B.;
Scientific and Statistical Database Management, 2002. Proceedings. 14th International Conferen
24-26 July 2002 Page(s):69 - 76
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(740 KB)   IEEE CNF

☐ 6. **Study on Web-oriented geo-data sharing infrastructure and key techniques based on meta**
Wang Juanle; You Songcai;
Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 2004. IGARSS '04. Proceedings. 2004 IEEE
International
Volume 7, 2004 Page(s):4448 - 4451 vol.7
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(347 KB)   IEEE CNF

☐ 7.
Metadata-driven framework of management of information resources in railway industry
Jihua Hu;

Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 2004. IGARSS '04. Proceedings. 2004 IEEE International
Volume 5, 2004 Page(s):2929 - 2932 vol.5

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(380 KB)   IEEE CNF

8. **Digital document metadata in organizations: roles, analytical approaches, and future rese; directions**
Murphy, L.D.;
System Sciences, 1998., Proceedings of the Thirty-First Hawaii International Conference on
Volume 2, 6-9 Jan. 1998 Page(s):267 - 276 vol.2

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(108 KB)   IEEE CNF

9. **An integrated metadata model for statistical data collection and processing**
Vardaki, M.; Papageorgiou, H.;
Scientific and Statistical Database Management, 2004. Proceedings. 16th International Conferen
21-23 June 2004 Page(s):363 - 372

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(5748 KB)   IEEE CNF

10. **Metadata standards for educational resources**
McClelland, M.;
Computer
Volume 36, Issue 11, Nov. 2003 Page(s):107 - 109

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(253 KB)   IEEE JNL

11. **A unified metadata information management framework for digital city**
Li Qi; Guo Lingling; Huang Feng; Tu Yong;
Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 2004. IGARSS '04. Proceedings. 2004 IEEE International
Volume 7, 2004 Page(s):4422 - 4424 vol.7

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(371 KB)   IEEE CNF

12. **A universal framework for managing metadata in the distributed Dragon Slayer system**
Wedde, H.F.; Siepmann, J.-O.P.;
Euromicro Conference, 2000. Proceedings of the 26th
Volume 2, 5-7 Sept. 2000 Page(s):96 - 101 vol.2

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(476 KB)   IEEE CNF

13. **A failure recovery mechanism for distributed metadata servers in DCFS2**
Zhihua Fan; Jin Xiong; Jie Ma;
High Performance Computing and Grid in Asia Pacific Region, 2004. Proceedings. Seventh Inter Conference on
20-22 July 2004 Page(s):2 - 8

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(470 KB)   IEEE CNF

14. **A storage and retrieval method of XML-based metadata in PVR environment**
Hyoseop Shin;
Consumer Electronics, IEEE Transactions on
Volume 49, Issue 4, Nov. 2003 Page(s):1136 - 1140

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(364 KB)   IEEE JNL

15. **Metadata standards for Web-based resources**
Steinacker, A.; Ghavam, A.; Steinmetz, R.;
Multimedia, IEEE
Volume 8, Issue 1, Jan.-March 2001 Page(s):70 - 76

AbstractPlus | References | Full Text: PDF(572 KB)   IEEE JNL

16. **A knowledge-based system approach for scientific data analysis and the notion of metad;**
Kapetanios, E.; Kramer, R.;
Mass Storage Systems, 1995. 'Storage - At the Forefront of Information Infrastructures', Proceed the Fourteenth IEEE Symposium on
11-14 Sept. 1995 Page(s):274 - 283

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(868 KB)   IEEE CNF

17. **Metadata management for data warehousing: between vision and reality**
Vaduva, A.; Dittrich, K.R.;
Database Engineering & Applications, 2001 International Symposium on.
16-18 July 2001 Page(s):129 - 135
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(620 KB)   IEEE CNF

18. **Extension of spatial metadata for navigating distributed spatial data**
Yingwei Luo; Xiaolin Wang; Zhuoqun Xu;
Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium, 2003. IGARSS '03. Proceedings. 2003 IEEE International
Volume 6, 21-25 July 2003 Page(s):3721 - 3723 vol.6
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(1300 KB)   IEEE CNF

19. **Searching SCORM metadata in a RDF-based e-learning P2P network using XQuery and Qu example**
Qu, C.; Nejdl, W.;
Advanced Learning Technologies, 2003. Proceedings. The 3rd IEEE International Conference or
9-11 July 2003 Page(s):81 - 85
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(396 KB)   IEEE CNF

20. **Building metadata-based navigation using semantic Web standards: the Dublin Core 2003 Conference Proceedings**
Allen, B.P.; Tennis, J.T.;
Digital Libraries, 2004. Proceedings of the 2004 Joint ACM/IEEE Conference on
7-11 June 2004 Page(s):411
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(210 KB)   IEEE CNF

21. **Automatic analysis of the content of cell biological videos and database organization of th metadata descriptors**
Rodriguez, A.; Guil, N.; Shotton, D.M.; Trelles, O.;
Multimedia, IEEE Transactions on
Volume 6, Issue 1, Feb. 2004 Page(s):119 - 128
AbstractPlus | References | Full Text: PDF(624 KB)   IEEE JNL

22. **Multilevel and graphical views of metadata**
Beard, M.K.; Sharma, V.;
Research and Technology Advances in Digital Libraries, 1998. ADL 98. Proceedings. IEEE Interi Forum on
22-24 April 1998 Page(s):256 - 265
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(80 KB)   IEEE CNF

23. **Assessing metadata quality: findings and methodological considerations from an evaluati the US Government Information Locator Service (GILS)**
Moen, W.E.; Stewart, E.L.; McClure, C.R.;
Research and Technology Advances in Digital Libraries, 1998. ADL 98. Proceedings. IEEE Interi Forum on
22-24 April 1998 Page(s):246 - 255
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(1492 KB)   IEEE CNF

24. **Genre-based metadata for enterprise document management**
Karjalainen, A.; Paivarinta, T.; Tyrvainen, P.; Rajala, J.;
System Sciences, 2000. Proceedings of the 33rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on
4-7 Jan. 2000 Page(s):10 pp. vol.2
AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(428 KB)   IEEE CNF

25. **Open metadata formats: efficient XML-based communication for heterogeneous distribute systems**
Widener, P.; Schwan, K.; Eisenhauer, G.;
Distributed Computing Systems, 2001. 21st International Conference on.
16-19 April 2001 Page(s):739 - 742

AbstractPlus | Full Text: PDF(308 KB)   IEEE CNF
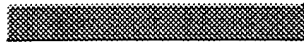
Help   Contact Us   Privacy & Security

Indexed by
Inspec

Search/All/Ecla/G06F17/30A/0-30

Patent documents matching ECLA class 'G06F17/30A'

479 items: 1-30 31-60 61-90 91-120 121-150 151-180 181-210 211-240 241-270 271-300

ECLA	Patent	Title
G06F17/30A	EP1003111	A method of searching documents and a service for searching documents
G06F17/30A	EP1004968	Document type definition generating method and apparatus
G06F17/30A	EP1006458	Methods and apparatus for information retrieval
G06F17/30A	EP1008067	Method and system for computer assisted determination of the relevance of an electronic document for a predetermined search profile
G06F17/30A	EP1010101	Database query system and method
G06F17/30A	EP1011056	Grouping words with equivalent substrings by automatic clustering based on suffix relationships
G06F17/30A	EP1011057	Identifying a group of words using modified query words obtained from successive suffix relationships
G06F17/30A	EP1013030	Method and apparatus for secure storage of data
G06F17/30A	EP1014281	Method and apparatus for estimating a missing observation in a database
G06F17/30A	EP1014283	Intranet-based cataloguing and publishing system and method
G06F17/30A	EP1016985	Method and system for topic based cross indexing of text and audio
G06F17/30A	EP1018086	Search system and method based on multiple ontologies
G06F17/30A	EP1023679	Computer thesaurus manager
G06F17/30A	EP1024437	Multi-modal information access
G06F17/30A	EP1025518	Distributed computer database system and method for performing object search
G06F17/30A	EP1035484	Document identification method
G06F17/30A	EP1041499	File or database manager and systems based thereon

G06F17/30A	EP1043665	Methods and apparatus for retrieving audio information using content and speaker information
G06F17/30A	EP1043666	A system for identification of selectively related database records
G06F17/30A	EP1047995	Describing documents and expressing document structure
G06F17/30A	EP1049030	Classification method and apparatus
G06F17/30A	EP1049990	Database apparatus
G06F17/30A	EP1049995	Information platform
G06F17/30A	EP1052577	Data file analysis
G06F17/30A	EP1056024	Text searching system
G06F17/30A	EP1057127	Cooperative topical servers with automatic prefiltering and routing
G06F17/30A	EP1066625	Information retrieval and speech recognition based on language models
G06F17/30A	EP1071023	Apparatus and method for generating a summary according to hierarchical structure of topic
G06F17/30A	EP1072982	Method and system for similar word extraction and document retrieval
G06F17/30A	EP1072986	System and method for extracting data from semi-structured text

479 items: 1-30 31-60 61-90 91-120 121-150 151-180 181-210 211-240 241-270 271-300

last modified 0

Web   Images   Groups   News   Froogle   Local   **more »**

Google   "reverse star schema"   Search   Advanced Search
                                                               Preferences

Web   Results **11 - 17** of about **24** for **"reverse star schema"**. (0.11 seconds)

Patent documents matching ECLA class 'G06F17/30A' - Gauss
Method for providing a **reverse star schema** data model. G06F17/30A.
EP1196870. Method for handling a database. G06F17/30A. EP1197885 ...
gauss.ffii.org/Search/All/Ecla/G06F17/30A/90-120 - 24k - Cached - Similar pages

Fresh Patents-Method and system for decision support analysis ...
... Subject model 103 comprises a **reverse star schema** (RSS) relationship
among a plurality of data elements stored in the database 101. ...
www.freshpatents.com/ Method-and-system-for-decision-support-analysis-
dt20041014ptan20040205045.php - 65k - Supplemental Result -
Cached - Similar pages

Data Warehouse Innovations and Patents
6377934: Method for providing a **reverse star schema** data model 6377287: Technique for
visualizing large web-based hierarchical hyperbolic space with multi- ...
databank.oxydex.com/2002_ technologies/Data_Warehouse.html - 7k -
Cached - Similar pages

Data Analysis Innovations and Patents
6377934: Method for providing a **reverse star schema** data model 6377907: System and
method for collating UNIX performance metrics ...
www.prime-radiant.com/technologies/Data_Analysis.html - 53k - Cached - Similar pages

Database Design Innovations and Patents
6363353: System for providing a **reverse star schema** data model 6356891: Identifying
indexes on materialized views for database workload ...
www.prime-radiant.com/technologies/Database_Design.html - 53k - Cached - Similar pages

Behavior Analysis Innovations and Patents
6363353: System for providing a **reverse star schema** data model 6361974: Exonuclease-
mediated nucleic acid reassembly in directed evolution ...
www.air.xq23.com/energy_science_ resources/Behavior_Analysis.html - 98k -
Cached - Similar pages

www.patentalert.com/docs/000/z00034178.shtml
Similar pages

*In order to show you the most relevant results, we have omitted some entries very similar to the 17
already displayed.*
If you like, you can repeat the search with the omitted results included.

◄ Google

Result Page: **Previous 1 2**

"reverse star schema"   Search

Search within results | Language Tools | Search Tips
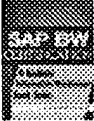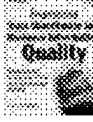
Data Warehouse Innovations and Patents

© 2002, XQ23.COM Research

amazon.com
and you're done.

SAP BW Certification
Catherine M. Roze
New $67.29!
Used $61.91!

Building the Data Warehouse
W. H. Inmon
New $55.78!
Used $38.12!

The Data Warehouse Lifecycle Toolkit...
Ralph Kimball
New $55.37!
Used $46.46!

Essential Oracle8i Data Warehousing
Gary Dodge
New $25.99!

Impossible Data Warehouse Situations...
Sid Adelman
New $32.58!
Used $20.00!

The Data Warehouse Toolkit
Ralph Kimball
New $47.02!
Used $37.62!

The Data Warehouse ETL Toolkit
Ralph Kimball
New $42.09!

Managing the Data Warehouse
William H. Inmon
New $70.00!

Improving Data Warehouse and Busines...
Larry P. English
New $67.79!
Used $34.89!

(Prices May Change)

Privacy Information

More information on: Data Warehouse and Data Warehouse Research Referenc

Recent U.S. patents related to Data Warehouse:

6,381,609: System and method for serializing lazy updates in a distributed databa requiring timestamps
6,381,601: Grouping and duplicate removal method in a database
6,377,993: Integrated proxy interface for web based data management reports
6,377,934: Method for providing a reverse star schema data model
6,377,287: Technique for visualizing large web-based hierarchical hyperbolic spa multi-paths
6,374,263: System for maintaining precomputed views
6,374,251: Scalable system for clustering of large databases
6,374,235: Method, system, and program for a join operation on a multi-column 1 satellite tables including duplicate values
6,374,234: Aggregations performance estimation in database systems
6,366,905: Aggregations design in database services
6,363,411: Intelligent network
6,363,393: Component based object-relational database infrastructure and user in
6,363,391: Application programming interface for monitoring data warehouse aci occurring through a client/server open database connectivity interface
6,363,353: System for providing a reverse star schema data model
6,356,901: Method and apparatus for import, transform and export of data
6,356,900: Online modifications of relations in multidimensional processing
6,356,891: Identifying indexes on materialized views for database workload
6,353,835: Technique for effectively maintaining materialized views in a data wa
6,353,406: Dual mode tracking system
6,351,453: Internet service provider (ISP) finder

6,347,312: Lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) directory server cache and method

6,347,304: Computer-based system, computer program product and method for r(tax revenue

6,343,295: Data lineage

6,339,832: Exception response table in environment services patterns

6,339,775: Apparatus and method for performing data transformations in data wa

6,339,769: Query optimization by transparently altering properties of relational t(materialized views

6,339,768: Exploitation of subsumption in optimizing scalar subqueries

6,339,767: Using hyperbolic trees to visualize data generated by patent-centric ar oriented data processing

6,338,069: Method and apparatus for managing functions

6,334,146: System and method for remotely accessing data

6,334,128: Method and apparatus for efficiently refreshing sets of summary table materialized views in a database management system

6,334,125: Method and apparatus for loading data into a cube forest data structur(

6,334,110: System and method for analyzing customer transactions and interactic

6,332,163: Method for providing communication services over a computer netwo

6,332,155: System and process allowing collaboration within and between enterp optimal decision making

6,330,603: Communication apparatus, communication method, and record mediu

6,330,564: System and method for automated problem isolation in systems with measurements structured as a multidimensional database

6,327,587: Caching optimization with disk and/or memory cache management

6,327,350: Methods and systems for collecting and processing signaling system 7 message signal units (MSUs)

6,324,547: Method for creating and modifing similar and dissimilar databases for intelligent network configurations for telecommunication systems

6,321,241: Cross tab analysis and reporting method

6,321,206: Decision management system for creating strategies to control movem clients across categories

6,321,205: Method of and system for modeling and analyzing business improvem programs

6,317,749: Method and apparatus for providing relationship objects and various f relationship and other objects

6,317,737: Data descriptions in a database system

6,314,517: Method and system for notarizing digital signature data in a system er cryptography based security

6,308,168: Metadata-driven data presentation module for database system

6,301,568: Integrated subscriber management system architecture supporting mul services

6,301,477: Method for creating and modifying similar and dissimilar databases fc GSM wireless network configurations for telecommunication systems

:
:
:
:
:
:

Recommended Readings

LearnDataModeling.com Google [   ] Sear

Home » Star Schema

General Information

In general, an organization is started to earn money by selling a product or by providing service to the product. An organization may be at one place or may have several branches.

When we consider an example of an organization selling products throughtout the world, the main four major dimensions are product, location, time and organization. Dimension tables have been explained in detail under the section Dimensions. With this example, we will try to provide detailed explanation about STAR SCHEMA.

What is Star Schema?

Star Schema is a relational database schema for representing multimensional data. It is the simplest form of data warehouse schema that contains one or more dimensions and fact tables. It is called a star schema because the entity-relationship diagram between dimensions and fact tables resembles a star where one fact table is connected to multiple dimensions. The center of the star schema consists of a large fact table and it points towards the dimension tables. The advantage of star schema are slicing down, performance increase and easy understanding of data.

Steps in designing Star Schema
- Identify a business process for analysis(like sales).
- Identify measures or facts (sales dollar).
- Identify dimensions for facts(product dimension, location dimension, time dimension, organization dimension).
- List the columns that describe each dimension.(region name, branch name, region name).
- Determine the lowest level of summary in a fact table(sales dollar).

Important aspects of Star Schema & Snow Flake Schema

- In a star schema every dimension will have a primary key.
- In a star schema, a dimension table will not have any parent table. ·
- Whereas in a snow flake schema, a dimension table will have one or more parent tables.
- Hierarchies for the dimensions are stored in the dimensional table itself in star schema.
- Whereas hierachies are broken into separate tables in snow flake schema. These hierachies helps to drill down the data from topmost hierachies to the lowermost hierarchies.

Glossary:

Hierarchy

A logical structure that uses ordered levels as a means of organizing data. A hierarchy can be used to define data aggregation; for example, in a time dimension, a hierarchy might be used to aggregate data from the Month level to the Quarter level, from the Quarter level to the Year level. A hierarchy can also be used to define a navigational drill path, regardless of whether the levels in the hierarchy represent aggregated totals or not.

Level

A position in a hierarchy. For example, a time dimension might have a hierarchy that represents data at the Month, Quarter, and Year levels.

Fact Table

A table in a star schema that contains facts and connected to dimensions. A fact table typically has two types of columns: those that contain facts and those that are foreign keys to dimension tables. The primary key of a fact table is usually a composite key that is made up of all of its foreign keys.

A fact table might contain either detail level facts or facts that have been aggregated (fact tables that contain aggregated facts are often instead called summary tables). A fact table usually contains facts with the same level of aggregation.

Example of Star Schema: Figure 1.6
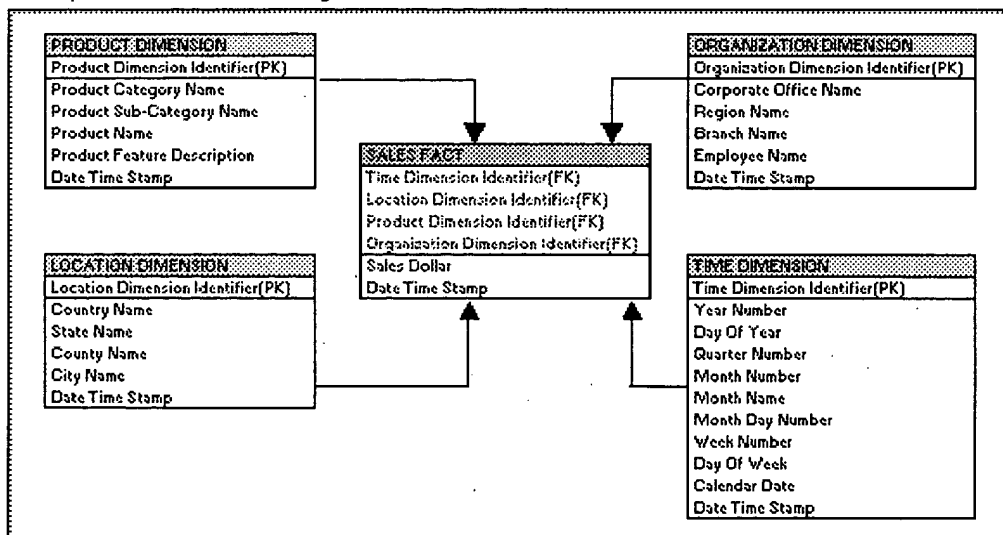
In the example figure 1.6, sales fact table is connected to dimensions location, product, time and organization. It shows that data can be sliced across all dimensions and again it is possible for the data to be aggregated across multiple dimensions. "Sales Dollar" in sales fact table can be calculated across all dimensions independently or in a combined manner

which is explained below.

- Sales Dollar value for a particular product
- Sales Dollar value for a product in a location
- Sales Dollar value for a product in a year within a location
- Sales Dollar value for a product in a year within a location sold or serviced by an employee

Home : About Us : Contact Us : Sitemap

Star schema

The **star schema** (sometimes referenced as star join schema) is the simplest data warehouse schema where a single "fact table" containing a compound primary key, with one segment for each "dimension" and additional columns of additive, numeric facts.

The start schema makes multi-dimensional database(MDDB) possible within relational database. Beacause relational database is the basic data management system in most organization today, it is very appealing that multi-dimensional view of data is implemented in relational database. Even if you are using a specific MDDB solution, its sources are relational databases. Another reason for using star schema is its ease of understanding. Fact tables in star schema is mostly in 3NF, but dimensional tables in de-normalized 2NF. If you want to normalize dimensional tables, they look like snowflakes and the same problems of relational database arise - you need complex queries and business users cannot easily understand the meaning of data. Although query performance may be improved by advanced DBMS technology and hardware, highly normalized tables make reporting difficult and application complex.
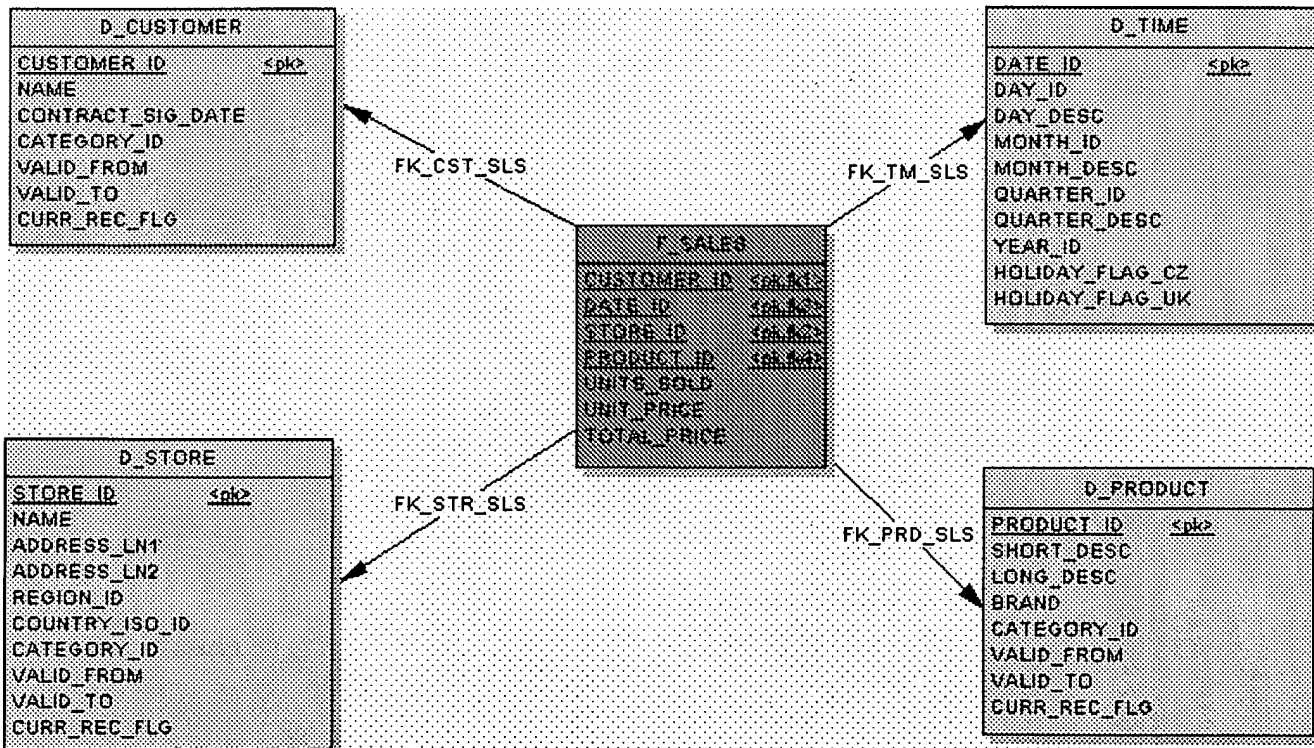
Example SQL

```
SELECT
 sum (f_sales.units_sold)
FROM
 f_sales, d_customer, d_time, d_store, d_product
WHERE
 f_sales.customer_id = d_customer.customer_id   and
 f_sales.date_id = d_time.date_id   and
 f_sales.store_id = d_store.store_id and
 f_sales.product_id = d_product.product_id and
 d_time.year_id = 1997   and
 d_product.category_id = "tv"
GROUP BY
 d_product.brand
GROUP BY
 d_store.country_iso_id
```

*This article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it (http://www.mywiseowl.com/index.php?
title=Star_schema&action=edit).*

ru:Схема звезды

Retrieved from "http://www.mywiseowl.com/articles/Star_schema"

This page has been accessed 935 times. This page was last modified 05:37, 18 Nov 2004. All text is
available under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License (see **Copyrights** for details).

LearnDataModeling.com Google [   ] Sear

Home » Fact Table

Fact Table

The centralized table in a star schema is called as FACT table. A fact table typically has two types of columns: those that contain facts and those that are foreign keys to dimension tables. The primary key of a fact table is usually a composite key that is made up of all of its foreign keys.

In the example fig 1.6 "Sales Dollar" is a fact(measure) and it can be added across several dimensions. Fact tables store different types of measures like additive, non additive and semi additive measures.

Measure Types
- Additive - Measures that can be added across all dimensions.
- Non Additive - Measures that cannot be added across all dimensions.
- Semi Additive - Measures that can be added across few dimensions and not with others.

A fact table might contain either detail level facts or facts that have been aggregated (fact tables that contain aggregated facts are often instead called summary tables).
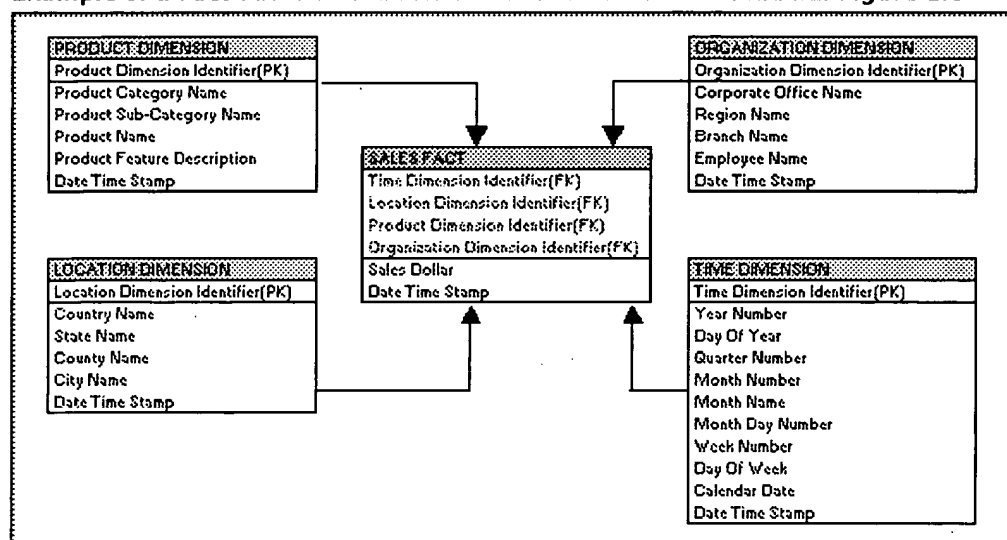
In the real world, it is possible to have a fact table that contains no measures or facts. These tables are called as **Factless Fact** tables.

Steps in designing Fact Table
- Identify a business process for analysis(like sales).
- Identify measures or facts (sales dollar).

- Identify dimensions for facts(product dimension, location dimension, time dimension, organization dimension).
- List the columns that describe each dimension.(region name, branch name, region name).
- Determine the lowest level of summary in a fact table(sales dollar).

Example of a Fact Table with an Additive Measure in Star Schema: Figure 1.6

PRODUCT DIMENSION
Product Dimension Identifier(PK)
Product Category Name
Product Sub-Category Name
Product Name
Product Feature Description
Date Time Stamp

ORGANIZATION DIMENSION
Organization Dimension Identifier(PK)
Corporate Office Name
Region Name
Branch Name
Employee Name
Date Time Stamp

SALES FACT
Time Dimension Identifier(FK)
Location Dimension Identifier(FK)
Product Dimension Identifier(FK)
Organization Dimension Identifier(FK)
Sales Dollar
Date Time Stamp

LOCATION DIMENSION
Location Dimension Identifier(PK)
Country Name
State Name
County Name
City Name
Date Time Stamp

TIME DIMENSION
Time Dimension Identifier(PK)
Year Number
Day Of Year
Quarter Number
Month Number
Month Name
Month Day Number
Week Number
Day Of Week
Calendar Date
Date Time Stamp

In the example figure 1.6, sales fact table is connected to dimensions location, product, time and organization. Measure "Sales Dollar" in sales fact table can be added across all dimensions independently or in a combined manner which is explained below.

- Sales Dollar value for a particular product
- Sales Dollar value for a product in a location
- Sales Dollar value for a product in a year within a location
- Sales Dollar value for a product in a year within a location sold or serviced by an employee

Business Process

▸ Modeling Types
▸ Modeling Methods
▸ Business Process
▸ Business Process Tools
▸ Business Process Management(BPM)
▸ Advantages of BPM
▸ Business Process Re-engineering
▸ Business Process Modeling
▸ Business Process Modeling Tools
▸ Business Process Modeling Example
▸ Process Flow Modeling
▸ Data Flow Modeling
▸ Workflows
▸ Activity Monitoring

Data Modeling(DM)

▸ Overview
▸ Data Modeling Tools
▸ Tools:What to Learn?
▸ DM Tools - Erwin
▸ Development Cycle
▸ DM Standards
▸ Create a Data Model
▸ Data Modeler Role
▸ Modeling Reports
▸ Conceptual DM
▸ Enterprise DM
▸ Logical DM
▸ Physical DM
▸ Logical vs Physical
▸ Relational(OLTP) DM
▸ Dimensional DM
▸ Relational vs Dimensional
▸ Dimensions
▸ Slowly Changing Dimensions

Data Warehouse (DW)

▸ DW Concepts
▸ DW & Data Mart
▸ Star Schema
▸ Snowflake Schema
▸ Fact Table
▸ ETL Tools
▸ ETL Concepts
▸ Informatica
▸ Informatica - Transformations
▸ Database - RDBMS